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BRANCH OFFICES 157 4th-ave, come: 14th-st.
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New-Work Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1895.

THIRTY-SIX PAGES

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN .- Trustworthy reports from the Consuls in Constantinople show that 500,000 perple have been slain or are perishing from starvation in Armenia. - The Chinese Government has issued an edict for the building of a railroad from Peking to Tien-Tsin, === The revoit in Arabia is spreading; Medina is reported surrounded by insurgents. French Government consented to communicate to the United States the centents of the docunents in the case of John L. Waller, ex-United States Consul to Madagascar DOMESTIC.-President Cleveland's absence

from Washington at the time when Lord Salisbury's answer to Secretary Olney's note on the Venezuelan question was received is severely criticised. Members of the Republican National Committee began to arrive in Washington for the meeting on Monday, when the place and time for holding the National Convention will == Four more white men are re ported murdered, apparently by renegade Apaches, in Arizona. —— The election of A. J. Carroll, a Democrat, to the Kentucky Legislature makes a tie in that body, which is to elect a United States Senator. ——— Chamberlain Institute, at Randolph, N. Y., was burned.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Elbridge T. Gerry and others testified before the Reinhard Committee in regard to the factory laws. - Mrs. Schnyder killed herself in Guttenburg, N. J. while the funeral of her husband, who also committed suicide, was being held. It was learned that two newspaper representatives had ried to bribe Barbara Aub to retract her con n by the Board of Walking Delegates to aid the housesmiths and to go into effect to-morrow The 7th Regiment held its twenty-eighth girl who on Friday was sent by Magistrate Mott | other answer to the question propounded. to the Workhouse for disorderly conduct. == Chief of Police Conlin received many congratulations on his promotion. ==== The stock market

and cold, with northwest winds. The tempera-ture yesterday: Highest, 42 degrees; lowest, 28;

any solution to the Turkish problem. The Powers are still engaged in parleying with the Porte about the petty question of allowing half a dozen gunboats to pass through the Dardanelles, and meanwhile outrage and rapine proceed apace in Asia Minor, the number of Armenians who are officially stated to have been killed, or to be dying of starvation beyond the hope of relief, attaining the appalling figures of half a million. The secret of the Sultan's success in defying the Powers, and of the extraordinary inaction of the latter, is his knowledge that they are no longer in accord, and that they dread above everything else the risks entailed by a partitioning of Turkey. This constitutes the source of the Sultan's strength, and he is still further encouraged in his attitude by the action of Russia, which, in concert with France and Germany, declares that the integrity of the Ottoman Empire must be maintained, the Czar even going to the length of encouraging the Porte to resist England's demands for Armenia's autonomy. To understand the course of the Muscovite Government in the matter it is merely necessary to remember its experience with Bulgaria. If Russia promotes in any way the organization of a more or less independent State, such as an autonomous Armenia, in Asia Minor, she would be merely building up another obstacle to her acquisition of Constantinople, at a moment when she might have secured it without peril of a European war the cost of which to her would not even be counterbalanced by the possession of the key to the Black Sex.

From time to time discussions take place in the Berlin Reichstag which serve to recall the oft-forgotten fact that the title of Emperor borne by William of Hohenzollern is more honorary than real, and that his actual rule does not extend beyond the frontiers of the Kingdom of Prussia. The other States of the Confederation known as the German Empire are jealous of their sovereign rights, and display extreme watchfulness in resisting an encroachment upon their independence by the Berlin Government, It is to sentiments such as these that must be attributed the strong opposition which has been offered during the last week in the Federal Legislature by Bavaria, Wurtemberg and Baden to the Emperor's project for the supercession of their existing codes of military law by that of Prussia, which is of all the most drastic and severe. The plea upon which he bases his domand is the necessity of unanimity in such matters. But the South Germans are shrewd enough to realize that inasmuch as every able-bodied citizen between the ages of twenty and fifty belongs either to the active, the reserve, or the "landsturm" branches of the army, and is as such considered amenable to military justice, their abandonment of the administration of the latter to the War Department at Berlin would mean nothing less than a surrender of their national independence, and a submission to that very Prussian yoke which is their principal bug-

That the pontificate of Leo XIII is now rapidly

and vitality. We are therefore brought within measurable distance of another conclave, the issue of which is naturally a question of absorbing interest, not alone among Catholics, but to people of every faith, race and elime throughout the world. As pointed out in an article by "Ex-Attache" which we publish to-day, it is beyond the bounds of probability, and even of possibility, that any one save an Italian should be elected to the chair of St. Peter, since the choice of a foreigner would entail the abandonment of the Vatican and of the Eternal City, an eventuality which cannot be taken into serious consideration by any one acquainted with the past history, the traditions and the aims of the Catholic Church. It is equally certain that the conclave will be held at Rome instead of abroad, and that the Sacred College, in the absence of most of its foreign members, will elect a prelate agreeable to the Italian Government, pledged to the continuation of that course which has been pursued with so much sagacity by Leo XIII, and which may be said to constitute the keynote of Italian politics at the Vatican as well as at the Outrinal, namely, the slow, gradual and wellnigh imperceptible development of an alliance between the Papacy and the Italian monarchy without impairing thereby the spiritual alleglance of foreign Catholics to the Holy See.

HOW ABOUT THE PRIMARIES!

In a letter to the Editor, printed in another column, Dr. F. A. Bottome, of No. 41 West One hundred-and-twenty-sixth-st., expresses what has no doubt been in the minds of a great many Republicans relative to their own duty at the coming primarles and how they can best discharge it. This letter is one of many of a similar character which have come to this office within the last few days. We hall it as a very encouraging sign that Republicans like Dr. Bottome, who have not been in the habit of attending the party primaries for the reason that their attention has not been called to their importance, are beginning to inquire with some earnestness how when they do attend them they can make their attendance and their votes effective for the cause of municipal reform and the defeat of the conspirators who are aiming at the control of the Republican County Committee with reactionary designs. It is not easy to give a specific answer to the question propounded. The information sought is, how the voter in any election district who wishes to express his opposition to the present Lauterbach control of the County Committee and his desire for a change can do it. How In other words, can be find out whether the Anti Machine men in his district have agreed upon a list of officers for the district association and The | delegates to the Assembly District Convention, which will elect delegates to the County Convention, the last named being the body which chooses the County Committee?

By this process it will be perceived the indi vidual voter is distant by two removes from active participation in the choice of the County Committee. He votes for delegates to a body which will choose other delegates to the convention which takes final action. To effect his purpose he needs to be sure that his district dele gates are in accord with himself in the first place, and then that they will in their turn choose delegates to the County Convention who will carry out his purpose. It may be said, in passing, that this feature of the election district system adopted in the last reorganization is yet in the stage of experiment. And its success is by no means assured. That, however, need not be discussed at this time. The present question is how the voter in any election district can make his influence felt at the primaries. And the answer is that he cannot make it felt-that is, he cannot vote intelligently and effectively unless A sympathetic strike was decided he has some acquaintance with his fellow-Republicans in his district and has either contributed to some previous concert of action on annual athletic contests. —— Dr. Gideon Lee Knapp die l. —— Justice Andrews issued a writ their part in the selection of delegates or learned of hubeas corpus for Amelia Schauer, the young | certed action has been taken. We know of no

The theory of the election district system, as we understand it, is that the Republicans in each district will make an effort to know each other was weak.
THE WEATHER.-Forecast for to-day: Clear and work together, the election district being the unit of the organization. It is not a ques tion, as we have already said, whether it can be carried into successful practical operation. The active politicians, who are in politics for busi-Another week has gone by without bringing ness and for commercial purposes, fall naturally together and easily combine. Their opponents lack the cohesion furnished by a common selfish motive, and fail to appreciate the necessity for co-operation until after the traders and Bosses have perfected their plans, when it too often happens that the danger cannot be averted. To answer our correspondent's inquiry specifically we should have to publish the names of the Anti-Machine candidates for delegates in 1,392 districts, which is manifestly impossible. The best we can do is to advise all Republicans to bestir themselves in their own districts, find out, if possible, who can be depended upon to oppose the Lauterbach conspiracy, and vote for them at Tuesday's primaries. This is the plain duty of all Republica is who take an interest in the preservation of the good name of the party and are opposed to committing the control of its organization in this county to a parcel of conspirators whom the party dare not trust with money enough to defray ordinary campaign ex-

The Tribune is not overconfident of success against the cunningly devised schemes of the Lauterbach conspirators. But ft has advised from the beginning, and continues to do so, that all possible means to defeat them should be exhausted within the present organization, notwithstanding the great odds against the Anti-Machine Republicans growing out of the present Lauterbach control. If then fraud should appear to be triumphant, the duty of the great mass of Republican voters in this county who have once put themselves on record against Bosses and Bossism will be plain. Submission to a result obtained by fraud is not to be thought of.

THE PARTITION OF CHINA.

Once started, things move swiftly enough in Eastern Asia. A year and a half ago hostilities began between China and Japan. Since then China has been completely whipped and humbled; has concluded a treaty opening the bulk of her Empire to trade and to industrial machinery; has mortgaged herself to Russia for payment of the war indemnity; has surrendered a great island province to Japan, parts of other provinces to France, a considerable tract to Germany, and to Russia-practically-all of Manchuria and Liau-Tong, with the sacred capital, Moukden, the "Eastern Gibraltar," Port Arthur, and the command of the Gulf of Pe-Chi-Li and of the entrance to Peking. Nor are these all. The Mahometan millions of Kan-Su and Eastern Turkestan have risen again in a more formidable revolt than ever. They have banished Chinese authority from a third-geographically-of the Empire, and now, having captured Lan-Choo, threaten an irresistible descent upon the Middle Kingdom and Peking itself.

In this desperate strait the Chinese Government does the most extraordinary thing, perhaps, in all its history. It asks Russia to send in a great army and suppress the rebellion. That is, not merely to restore order on the Russo Chinese frontier, but to march more than a thousand miles into the very heart of the Empire. drawing to a close is apparent from the reports | Such a campaign could mean nothing less than |

course, the whole of Mongolia. For many years it has been evident that such was Russia's object, but the attainment of it at this time and in this manner by the voluntary act of China has not generally been expected. It is interesting to recall, however, that Russian agents have been numerous and active among the Mahomerans of Kau-Su and Eastern Turkestan for several years. Their purpose may well have been the organization of just such a revolt as that which has now occurred, with the further object of bringing about just such Russian intervention as is now contemplated.

Meanwhile the aggressions of France in the south are no less significant. China has already fully surrendered to France those Chinese Shan States which were allotted to China on the partition of Siam. China then bound herself to England by solemn treaty not to give them up to any other Power; but has now broken that treaty in the most flagrant manner. French influence is also rapidly increasing in Yun-Nan and Kwang-Si, and there is reason to believe that there is already a secret understanding by which the reversion of those great provinces is secured to France. Such territorial gain for France would in Itself be enormous. But its significance is to be perceived fully only when we notice that it would place an impassable French barrier between China and the British Empire in India. By the extension of her Burmese holdings northward and eastward England has almed to secure permanent connection, either on her own soil or on that of a friendly and half-dependent buffer State, between the valleys of the Brahmaputra and Irawaddy and that of the Yang-Tse-Kiang. This ambition France now threatens to defeat, and probably will defeat if, as is intimated, M. Hanotaux returns to the Foreign Office. In that case England's share of partitioned China will be limited to the central part of the coast and the lower part of the Yang-Tse Valley. That, no doubt, is the most valuable part of the whole Empire. But it would be isolated from all other British possessions, and its security would be largely dependent upon the maintenance of friendly relations with Japan. There would also be constant danger of friction from the direct contact of British and French colonial posses sions, without a buffer State between them. We may thus expect some stirring complications in Eastern Asia in the near future, in which England, France and Russia will play the leading parts and dismembered China be the object of

DEFENCELESS COASTS.

The defenceless condition of the seacoast of the United States is properly one of the chief topics of Secretary Lamont's and General Miles's reports. It ought to engage the serious attention of Congress, and we hope that public opinion may be so strongly developed as to compel prompt and liberal appropriations for an object of the first importance. The creation of an efficient Navy is an undertaking in which the country takes just pride and satisfaction, but if there is a theory in any quarter that while this commendable work is going on the plan of fortification adopted in 1886 can safely be neglected, that delusion ought to be got rid of as soon as possible. The multiplication of ships of all classes does not guarantee the security of our ports. While they are not protected by guns on shore they must inevitably remain exposed to successful attack. The scheme of coast defence devised nine years ago, and at that time sus tained by arguments which have since lost none of their weight, might have been completed this year, if the proposed rate of progress had been steadily maintained. In reality it has only just begun, and unless a different policy is adopted by Congress the middle of the next century will find it still unfinished.

It is not surprising that more of that enthusiasm which accomplishes results should be manifested about ships than about forts, but there is neither patriotism nor common-sense in a zeal for naval advancement which excludes a sense of care for an equally indispensable requirement is making scarcely perceptible progress toward completion originally contemplated an expenditure of about \$98,000,000 by the end of the present year. A little more than one-tenth of that amount has been provided. So far as we know, there is no complaint of the manner in which the money has been used. New-York has wisely received more attention than any other point on the coast line, and it is probable that a stout defence of the immense interests collected here could be made. But it would be absurd to consider them secure, when only a small part of the equipment deemed needful for their protection by those best qualified to judge has been provided. Elsewhere little or nothing has been accomplished. San Francisco has some defences worthy of consideration, but General Miles reports that Galveston, New-Orleans, Mobile, Key West, Savannah, Charleston, Wilmington, Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia are entirely without modern guns, and that the coast cities north of New-York, one excepted, are in the same situation with those south of it.

There is no desire on the part of anybody, we assume, to breed a panic, but every intelligent citizen ought to lend his influence to the appeal of those who are officially responsible for the general safety and tranquillity. Not economy but parsimony dictates the policy of niggardly appropriations for coast defence.

A STRANGE TALE FROM THE NORTH.

Some half a dozen lines in yesterday's paper conveyed a bit of news which, if confirmed, must be accounted marvelious beyond all de scription. It was stated that Mrs. Nansen, at her home at Christiania, had received by carrierpigeon a message from her husband, the Arctic explorer, stating his expedition was doing well, That was all. But when we consider what it means, if true, that simple item far transcends the utmost fancyings of poet and romancer. We do not mean that it is strange that the Fram is safe and all her company well. Of that we have had no serious doubt. But what is strange, mysterious and inexplicable is that the news should have come to us in such a manner

It is now about two and a half years since the Fram was fitted for her venturous voyage, and her coopful of carrier-pigeons put aboard. On June 21, 1893, she left Varanger Fiord and bade adieu to Europe. On August 2 she reached Yugorski Strait, paused for a brief space that letters might be sent home, and then plunged into the Black Sea of the North and vanished from human vision and from human reach. From that day to this she has not been seen nor heard from. It is reckoned, from our knowledge of Arctic currents, that she must have passed the Lena Delta and the New-Siberian Islands by the end of September, 1893; then headed north on about the 135th meridian, and slowly swept on with the ice pack toward the Pole, literally "the first that ever burst into that silent sea." But that is mere speculation; and so is it that she has been drifting northward to or almost to the Pole, and thence southward again toward the eastern coast of Greenland.

But now, we are told, from out the silence and darkness of those two unknown years, a vital message comes. A carrier-pigeon, a fluffy handful of feathers and affection, is released from the cage in which it has all this time been imprisoned in that icebound ship. The tiny missive is fastened to it, and it is tossed gently into the Arctic air. Never before was any meswhich have reached this country during the last | a Russian occupation of, and protectorate over, | senger sent forth on such an errand; or never

on the Fram. But the tiny herald plunges unhesitatingly into that dreadful realm, heading southward as truly as the needle points toward its pole. Over a thousand miles of drifting glaclers and snow-shrouded islands it makes its way; over another thousand miles of stormy sea and frozen plains and forest wildernesses, and finally flutters to its mistress's window and delivers its message to her eager hand.

If this be true-we must say "if," for the tale seems too marvellous for credence until confirmed in the amplest manner-it is unsurpassed in the story-book of the world's wonders. That so slight a creature should have the vital force, the physical endurance, for such a task, is alhave the instinct, or inspiration, or whatever we may call it, to lead it over untracked wastes straight to its home, after thirty months of bewildering imprisonment, is a mystery no philosopher can venture to explain. Wonderful as will be the tales the master of the Fram will tell on his homecoming, not one of them will be more wonderful or more heroic than the silent story of his winged messenger.

THE DISEASE OF MORAL HYSTERIA

It is instructive to observe how the great ethical and religious impulses that have from time to time swaved the human race have always driven certain individuals into a sort of emotional insanity. When the early Church was subjected to persecution, and martyrdom was forced upon many, there were not wanting men and women who virtually committed suicide by forcing the unwilling authorities to make martyrs of them. So the ideal of saintship held by the early Christian ascetics soon produced fantastic visionaries like St. Simeon Stylites. When, in a later age, the suggestion of rescuing the Holy Land from the intidel took shape, it resulted in what must be called the emotional insanity of the Crusades. History is so full of such strange, morbid perversions of ideas, in themselves praiseworthy, that it is unnecessary to recur to them. No step forward has ever been taken by the race in which instances of this tendency have not occurred. The Roman Catholie "Penitentes." of New-Mexico, to-day, who eruelly flagellate themselves and each other, and sometimes actually crucify each other, in Holy Week, are a modern case in point. To all intents and purposes they are as mad as March hares. And yet their insanity is only a morbid and extravagant perversion of the fundamental truth that self-denial and suffering may be one of the gateways to the highest and noblest possibilities of life.

If we look about us to-day we cannot help seeing that the great impulse of altruism, which is doing so much to unify and humanize the race, is producing similar morbid and abnormal tendencies. These tendencies have occasionally cropped out in the work of Christian missions, and have been largely responsible for many of the admitted stailures of missions. Good men, with more zeal than wisdom, have thrown themselves into the work, without any proper equipment, under the impression that their mere desire to convert the heathen is the best and only preparation for it. Then, too, we have the spectacle of good men whose motives are worthy of all praise going to Turkey to convert the Armenians to Christianity, in face of the fact that for centuries the Turks have been persecuting and killing the Armenians because they are Christians. One might suppose that if the Armenians are good enough Christians to become martyrs, their further enlightenment might wisely be postponed until happier times. But there is no reasoning with moral Don Quixotes: when they are mounted on their Rosinante they will ride full tilt against the windmills they think they see, in spite of all the arguments of common-sense or expediency.

bidity; and in this matter women are the chief | new trade of which it will be the channel New emotional nature and finer spiritual insight, have caught the inspiration of altruism more truly and quickly than men. So it has happened that while they lead in all helpful movements of service to the race, the very emotionalism which thus prompts them to deeds of kindness occasionally betrays them into extravagances of thought, speech and act. The mawkish sentimentality over brutal criminals which many good women exhibit is too common to call for sible for some women to espouse any good cause without growing hysterical over it. Many of philosopher recently said that he always became hopeless of a movement when the women engaged in it began to spell right with a capital R and wrong with a capital W. For, as he explained, from that moment right and wrong ceased to be facts related to the real world in which we live, and became fetiches standing apart by themselves in the fantastic world of hysteria. The trouble which good and well meaning women with a "mission" may unintentionally cause, when they are ruled by their morbid emotions only, has been strikingly illustrated by certain recent events in this town. No altruistic enterprise, however praiseworthy and noble it may be in its conception, can ever succeed if its promoters are credulous, hysterical

and wanting in sane judgment. But, unfortunately, meral hysteria is by no means confined to women. It is occasionally way, emitted from the pulpit, the bench and the bar It has crippled many an otherwise hopeful movement of political, social or religious reform. It has poured money into numberless absurd and chimerical schemes for the betterment of the race. It has taken up altruism itself, which is perhaps the truest and noblest note of modern civilization, and has striven to cheapen it into a silly fad, in which the pitiful tragedles of the poor are exploited by empty-headed "slumming" parties. The world to-day needs badly to be delivered from the disease of moral hysteria, for

REFORM IN COLLEGE NOMENCLATURE. It is gratifying to observe that Chancellor MacCracken's proposition for the systematic classification of institutions of higher learning has attracted wide attention, and is being discussed in a serious and practical spirit. The matter is one of real importance, and of an importance which is steadily increasing year by year. That the reform for which he pleads was not adopted long ago is a reproach to our educational system, or lack of system. In no other country are there so many so-called colleges and universities as in this. In none are these institutions so heterogeneous, so capriciously inconsistent in names and ranking. In none ar standards of scholarship so untrustworthy, and academic degrees so uncertain of significance.

We have many "colleges," empowered to bestow all manner of degrees, which really are nothing more than high schools or academies. There are also many "universities" which do not possess the first characteristics of a real university and do not even expect to attain them.

inces, from Kashgar to Shen-Si, including, of flew forth from the window of the Ark. For a true universities Amid such circumstances it rule universities. For many the whole of Manyalia, For many true universities are not such circumstances. thousand miles on every side is utter desola- is perfectly evident that a systematic reclassifition. The only sign of life in all the world is cation of names would be of decided advantage. It would cause the names of institutions to mean something, to indicate something definite, which at present they do not do. We should then be able to determine the general scope of an institution of higher learning from its name, just as we now can do in the case of classified public schools. When one speaks of a kindergarten, a primary school, a grammar school, or a high school, everybody knows at once what kind of an institution is meant. But when one speaks of a college or a university, who can tell what it is, without further information?

No doubt it would be a difficult task to effect

a general readjustment of names. There are some institutions which would wish to cling to most beyond comprehension. That it should their old names, whether "college" or "university," as a matter of historic sentiment. There are some which would strenuously object to being degraded, as they would deem it, from university to mere college rank. Dr. MacCracken thinks much might be done by the Commissioner of Education. But colleges are chartered by the States, not by the Federal Government. Official action would have to be taken, therefore, by all the States, and it would have to be uniform in all. Moreover, while such action might control and classify all institutions hereafter organized, it is difficult to see how it could affect those now in existence. A State, having years ago chartered a college under a certain name, cannot now compel that college to change its name. We are inclined to think, therefore, that the reform is to be wrought by a voluntary movement on the part of the colleges themselves, and by moral and intellectual suasion exerted by them upon each other. It should be, at any rate, the end kept constantly in view, toward which all efforts are to be made whenever opportunity is afforded.

So far as we are aware, no earnest and organized movement in that direction has hitherto been made. Dr. MacCracken is the pioneer; and It is worthy to be a cause of local pride that the head of one of our great New-York universities should be the leader in such a work. If now a considerable number of representative colleges and universities throughout the land-for it must not be a sectional or local movement-shall take the matter seriously in hand, commit themselves to the reform, place themselves in accord with its requirements, and seek to impress their influence and example upon others, it is scarcely conceivable that their efforts will be in vain. Educational authorities should, of all men, be amenable to reason. They should realize that it is better to be known as a good, honest college than a sham university. At any rate, they should recognize the fact that an institution whose aim is to teach the truth should itself be truthful, in its name as well as in its teaching.

The President doesn't seem to care who makthe laws of the people, so long as he can shoot the ducks.

It is bad enough to have a botched capital that est an enormous sum of money, without being satisfactory, and it is to be hoped that we are not to be afflicted with a sheet-copper and cast brenze monstrosity on top of it. If we cannot have a tower suitable to the structure, let us not have any at all. We do not want any cheap treatment of the crowning feature of an imposing granite structure. It would be better to walt till the State can afford to strengthen the foundations of the half-built tower and complete it properly than to finish it with a structure unworthy of the building.

What is the sense in complaining because the official prediction of a heavy snowfall in this city wasn't verified? Some folks are hard to please.

With the completion of the Nicaragua Canal the United States will be from twelve to nineteen hundred miles nearer to the northern ports of China, Corea and Japan than Great Britain; an So also in the work of moral rescue, which is average of 2,700 miles nearer the western ports one of the great sociological signs of the times, of South America; 1,300 miles nearer Melbourne, of National honor and security. The plan which there may be discerned the hectic note of mor- and over 3,000 miles nearer New-Zealand. In the sinners. The explanation of this is simple. Orleans and the Gulf ports will have an ad-Women, because of their more highly developed | vantage over New-York in point of distance of about 1,000 miles. The canal will open a commercial way to more than 500,000,000 people with whom we have now comparatively little intercourse, namely, the inhabitants of China, Japan, Corea, Australasia, Malaysia, Ecuador, Bolivia, Peru and Chill. Through the Suez Canal Great Britain now possesses an advantage of access to China, Japan and Australia of nearly 3,000 miles, which she will maintain till our own waterway is completed. When that is done the chances are that the Southern States, instead of more than a passing mention. It seems impos- Lancashire, will supply Eastern Asia with cotton goods, and that a great variety of other industrial and commercial changes will be brought them are utterly lacking in any sense of perspec- about, important enough to justify the most entive or proportion. Some rather cynical social ergetic prosecution of that work. It is apparent that it must await a new and more thorough sur vey, but there is no doubt that its results will demonstrate the feasibility of the enterprise.

> The people who say that the world is coming to an end before January 1 have selected a sus picious date. It looks as if they were trying to sneak out of buying Christmas presents.

The addition of 75,000 acres to the Adirondack Park is a cause for satisfaction. The lands purchased from Dr. Webb make the largest single block yet acquired in furtherance of the purpose of extending the park to include the 2,807,-760 acres fixed upon as a proper preserve for the maintenance of the forest and streams so necessary to the State. With this addition the pub-He domain will amount to 675,000 acres. The State can well afford to spend money in this

The American sheep is now insulted to his face. as the American pig has been erewhile, the injury in the case of the latter being the more flagrant in that it extended to his post-mortem relics, smoked and salted, which could not utter a grunt of remonstrance or a squeal of expostulation. The sheep of Canada and the United States are now forbidden to enter England unless they are slaughtered at their port of landing The usual official explanations accompany this interdict, founded on an apprehension that some malady may be communicated by the foreign animals to the British herds, as the late German embargo on our cattle was said to be due to the prevalence among them of Texan fever, reputed at the time and generally believed to be all moonshine, the decree having a retaliatory purpose and nothing to do with the febrile or other condition of the imported animals. Very likely Britain is fencing out our sheep with the intent to punish us on account of our attitude toward her Alaskan and Venezuelan boundaries, or because of the result of the late yacht race. There does not appear to be anything the matter with our animals so far as heard from. Consequently, her motive in excluding them must have some dark and wicked origin. We may learn all about it in time, but for the present it seems incumbent on us to keep our sheep at home

Why should the President complain of having Congress on his hands if he considers himself at liberty to get it off his hands whenever he pleases by going after ducks on a Government

A Camden, N. J., clergyman recently denounced from his pulpit a young woman of his congregaversity and do not even expect to attain them, if indeed they are actually worthy to be ranked as colleges. On the other hand, there are some "institutes" and "schools" which might appropriately claim collegiate rank, and some "col-

two weeks with regard to his loss of strength and ultimate annexation of the revolted provisince the remote progenitor of this same bird leges" which have the spirit and equipment of make, for he says he shall "preach the truth." It

Inquirer: We should advise you to consult Dr. Frank K. Hain in person concerning the partieular symptoms of your case before using his "Cheapest Known Ol" for sire eyes.

Brooklyn property-twners are making vigorous efforts to prevent the construction of trolley railroads in residence streets where there is no need of them and in parts of the city which are already supplied with abundant means of transportation. They ought to be successful. It is difficult to believe that the present Board of Aldermen in its last days can be guilty of such an outrageous thing is the granting of the omnibus privileges sough by the Flynn railroad concern would be

____ PERSONAL

A monument to the late Bishop Wayman, colored, will be erected in Baltimere.

The Rochester Chambel of Commerce has invited Joseph O'Connor, Filter of "The Rochester Post-Express," to address he Chamber on December 19, the hundredth anniversary of the signing of the Jay treaty, on "A Century of American Com-

"The London Realm" telli this story of the late Lord Allesbury, which it says has never before ap-peared in print: "He was standing bareheaded, in a well-known hatter's shop in liccadilly while his hat was being ironed. A Bishop-who, being still alive, has not reached his turn for josthumous anecdotes, and must consequently be lameless entered the has not reached his turn for josthumous anecdotes, and must consequently be lameless—entered the shop in full attire, and seeinglord Alleabury bareheaded, mistook him for a shopman. Taking off his own head-covering, the Bishop said, 'I want to know if you have a hat like this?' Lord Allesbury surveyed the hat and its owner, and turned on his heel with the curt remark: 'Na I haven't; and if I had, I'm d—d if I'd wear it.'

Ex-Postmaster-General James will preside at the Utica (N. Y.) Eisteddfod on New Year's Day.

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt's last gown cost \$7,500. It is decorated with diamonds and urquoises, and the skins of 200 ermines were required to line the train.

"The Cincinnati Times-Star" says that when Admiral Stephen B. Luce was a young lieutenant on the old ship Constellation he was known equally for his capabilities as an officer and for his roystering tendencies. His readiness to wit was also a marked quality, as is shown by the following story, marked quality, as is shown by the following story, that is a favorite in the wardrooms of the Navy to this day: The ship was at Newport, and the leutenant entered fully into the sodal pleasures of that gay city. As he went aboard one evening, after an afternoon out, the officer of the deck noticed that his step was not as seady as it might be, and; in his sternest tones, said: "Mr. Lice, you're tight, sir!" Quick as a flash came the answer. "If Stephen B. Luce, how can be be tight, if?" The future admiral heard no more of the matter.

An interesting figure is removed from Madrid by His principal pieces, "E" Sol de Inviermo" (the Winter Sun), "La Feria de las Mujeras" (the Women Market) and "Roberto el Diablo" (Pakar) Market) and "Roberto el Diablo" (Robert the Devil), have enjoyed a great popularity among the theatre-goers of Spain, and much regret is felt at his death. Colonel Basil Norris, of the Medical Corps of the Army, who died recently in San Francisco, had a long and busy professional life. Re was related the University of Pennsylvania, and his Army ser-

the celebrated Dr. George Washington Norris, of vice extended from 1852 to 1892, when he was retired, Early in his career he was called to attend General Grant, and by his skill in practice won the dis Grant, and by his skill in practice won the dis-tinguished regard of the General, who was his pa-tient throughout the war, and in Washington after he became President. Colonel Nortis was the at-tending physician of other well-known officers of the Army and of Presidents during his long detail in Washington, and also gave his stryless to many of the poor people in the city. He received promo-tion and brevet commissions for "meritorious ser-vices and diligent discharge of duties during the war."

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The only bird hospital in the country is said to be

"I presume you carry a memento of some sort in nat locket of yours?"
"Precisely; it is a lock of my husband's hair."
"But your husband is still alive!"
"Yes, sir; but his hair is all gone."—(Le Spirito

John E. Smith, a farmer of the neighborhood, has just bought 8,000 acres of and near Augusta, Ga., for \$33,000 in cash. He wil cultivate it as a big farm.

Follette.

At the Metropolitan Museum.—Underhill (a crusty old bachelor)—There, that's Hinerva, the goddess of wisdom. She never got margled.

Artful Widow—No; but this is King Solomon, the wisest man that ever lived. He married a thousand times.—(Truth.

There is a woman contractor and quarry operator

in Buffalo, who has supplied stone for some of the most important structures it the city. She is the woman who is an active member of the Buffalo Builders' Exchange. SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

Useless is the calendar
When December's here;
Takes but little reckening
To tell the time of year.
Johnny's sudden willingness
With chores at night and n
Tell it, piain as print could a
"Christmas pretty soon." Everybody's most polle;

Everybody's most
It's a perfect joy
Now to meet the janitor
Or elevator boy,
Merchants more than gracious,
All the town's in tune
To proclaim the tidings,
"Christmas pretty soon."
—Washington Star.

Pla., as to the adaptability o' the soil for profitable cultivation of tobaccs. It is estimated that 1,000 acres will be planted with tobacco seed from Cuba and Sumatra during the present winter. About It .- "Thy slender waist!" he exclaimed,

A thorough test is to be made in Marion County,

outfully.

A rich flush suffused her cheek.
"What," she faltered, "are you going to do
about it?" And perhaps he didn't do a thing - Detroit Trib-The Philadelphia Maennerchor will celebrate its

be the oldest singing society of the knd in the His Slight Indisposition .- Broncho Bill-Yes, he's

sixtleth anniversary next Saturday. It is said to

got a sore t'roat.

Woolly West-What done it?

Broncho Bill-De rope broke.—(Chicago Record. A handsome holiday publication is the Christmas

number of "The School Journal," just out, issued by E. L. Kellogg & Co., of this city and Calcago It is full of good things for the educator, the scholar and the general reader, and contains a number of

There is a beneficent institution in Newark N. J. known as the Female Charitable Society. The name of the superintendent is Miss Merry. A short time ago a woman who wished to take tome of the children sent out by the society for two weeks in the country addressed a letter in good faith to the superintendent as follows:

Miss Mary Feamale
Charitable Society,
Newark, N. J.
A similar mistake was made by a person destring to procure one of the Amoskeag fire engines, who sent a letter to Manchester, N. H. addressed to Amos Keag, esq.—(Christian Advocate.

In spite of the reports from the Northern Pacific

of a failure of the whale crop and consequent loss on investments in whaling ships, one firm of New-Bedford men will be able to count up a good bal-ance on the right side of the ledger for the season J. & W. R. Wing this year sent out two vessels, which have so far secured 13,700 pounds of whalebone, which it is predicted will be worth \$5 pound when the firm gets ready to sell it. In addition to this they captured 2.240 barrels of sperm and 150 barrels of whale oil, and the owners are figuring on an income of \$100,000 for the whole product, as they reckon that prices are bound to go up, in consequence of the ill-luck of the other ships

A well-known young railroad man of this city says the railroad officials have a peculiar way of conveying information to each other, the secret of which he discovered accidentally.

"A year or so ago in the North I had the misfortune to be fired. I lost my temper one day, and that's what did it.

"Later on I asked my old chief if he would mind giving me a letter of recommendation, as I intended to come South.

"Why, certainly," said he, and he dictated a letter that was eloquent in praise of my industry, intelligence, etc.

"I appeared for a job in Jacksonville one day, and handed the official the letter from my old chief. He read it, held it up to the light, and said:

"Why were you fired from your late place?"

"I wondered how in thunder he knew, for his question surprised me beyond measure. I told him a straight story, and later on got a job.